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Circumstances Subsequent to the Langfang Incident.

As a result of the firm determination of our whole nation, and of the strict attitude of our army in China, the Provincial Government of the Hopeh-Chahar Area accepted the demands of our army. On the 10th Sung Cheyuan, representing the Chinese 29th Army, visited the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army to declare an apology, then dismissed the company commander who was responsible for the incident, and reprimanded Feng Chihan, the Commander of the 37th Division. Upon our demand he also dismissed Lei Ssushang as an individual prejudicial to good relations between Japan and China, withdrew to Hsiyuan the forces of the 37th Division which had been stationed in the left bank area of Yungting River and on the opposite bank of Marco Polo Bridge and removed the 213th Regiment of the 109th Brigade of the said division (originally stationed at Taoting) to Changsintien, Lianghsiang and to Chowehow by trains which started at 5:40 p. m. of 22nd, and at 7:15, 9:30 and 11:15 a. m. of 23rd. However, the units which had been at Peking showed no sign of withdrawal, and after the 24th not a train was run to carry them, under the pretense of a shortage of railway cars. And forces of the Chinese army in Peking

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were increased all the more as the Independent 27th Brigade of the 132nd Division entered Peking in violation of former agreements. In addition to these facts, the 2nd Brigade of the same Division arrived at Kuan (45 kilometers south of Peking), and the 1st Brigade started for Peking by the Peking-Hankow railway. In short, there was no sign of a sincere attempt to evacuate on the part of Hepeh-Chahar Government.

Moreover, though the guard of the fortifications at Papaoshan was replaced by the Pacantui (or the Peace Preservation Corps), under Shih Yu-san, reinforcement of the fortifications, was not stopped and the 202nd Regiment began to construct new fortifications at Dien, Kun and nuan villages, behind the said fortifications, as well as in the northern area of Peking. Especially after Hsiung Pin, the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, came to Peking to encourage Chin Te-jen and Feng Chih-an, the anti-Japanese spirit of the latter seems to have become still stronger.

As it seemed that China was very reluctant to carry out the promises which had formally been made with Japan, our Army, while sending the Vice-Chief of the General Staff to Peking on the 24th to urge China to put her promises, into effect, made preparations, to guard against a sudden change in the situation.

The Japanese military cable between Tientsin and Peking had been frequently cut by the Chinese after the beginning of the incident. Such a mishap happened again on the 25th, in the neighborhood of Lang-fang Station (70 kilometers northwest of Tientsin). Our army, having given previous notice to the Chinese, dispatched a part of its

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communications unit to repair the cables and the GONOI Unit to protect the communications unit. These units arrived at Langfang at 4:30 p. m. on the 29th, and after having negotiated with the Chinese army, entered the station in order to discover and repair defects. At about 11:10 p. m., while they were engaged in their work, the Chinese suddenly fired at them with guns and machine guns. Also a Chinese barracks, 300 meters north of the Langfang Station opened fire with trench mortars. Then the GONOI Unit returned fire, and its small force fought well against the enemy.

Receiving an urgent report from the GONOI Unit, the Japanese army at Tientsin promptly dispatched the main part of the KOITO Unit, from 6:30 a. m. until 7:30 a. m. And at about 8:00 a. m. with the co-operation of our air squadron and of the HIROBE Unit, which came to Peking to protect the Japanese residents, the above named units defeated and dispersed the Chinese army. Our troops began to pursue the enemy at 10:50 a. m. in the direction of Anting (30 kilometers south of Peking). The HIROBE Unit, too, began the pursuit by train in the direction of Peking. Our casualties in the battle of Langfang were as follows: One non-commissioned officer and three privates dead; one non-commissioned officer and nine privates wounded; total casualties, fourteen. The Chinese force that attacked us was the 226th Regiment of the 33th Division (Division Commander, Chang Tezu chung).

The evacuation of the 37th Division, as shown above, made no progress; moreover, there occurred the Langfang Incident between the 38th Division

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and the Japanese army. Therefore, at 3:30 p. m. in the 26th the Commander of the Japanese Army in China handed over to Sung Cheyuan the following note:

"We sincerely regret that last evening (25th) at Langfang a clash occurred between your army and ours, due to the unlawful firing of your forces upon ours. The present condition has been caused by the facts that your army has made no sincere attempt to carry out the terms of the agreement made between our two forces, and that your army has persisted in holding a belligerent attitude toward us. If your army has any intention of localizing the affair, you are requested to order that part of the 37th Division now stationed at Marco Polo Bridge and Papaoshan to withdraw to Changsintien by tomorrow at noon. That part of the 37th Army stationed within the city walls of Peking must be evacuated and, together with the other units of the same Division at Hsiyuan, must first be removed by the noon of the 28th of this month to the area west of Yunting River, through districts north of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Afterwards, they must be transported to Paoing.

In the event that the above conditions are not fulfilled, we shall recognize your lack of sincerity and shall take any actions we deem necessary. All responsibility for such actions or their consequences must naturally be attributed to your army."

After that, the HIRIBE Unit arrived at Fengtai and was about to enter a Japanese barracks inside of the Peking city wall. Chief of the Special Service, MATSUI, had negotiated beforehand with the Chinese.

authorities about the unit's passing through the Kwangan-men Gate in the outer city wall of Peking, and had got the permission of Mayor Chin Tejen. Thereupon Major SAKURAI, military adviser to the Hopen-Chahar Government, went to the Kwangan-men Gate at 6:00 p. m. for liaison purposes, but found the Chinese guards of the Gate unwilling to open it. Therefore, the Japanese army again demanded several times that the Chinese open the Gate, and at last they agreed to. The Chinese troops at the gate, however were still reluctant to open it, and it was only after an extended discussion that the Japanese finally persuaded them to open it at 7:30 p. m. Then, when about two-thirds of the Japanese troops had passed through the gate, the Chinese troops suddenly shut the gate. Thus separating our troops into two parts, one inside of the gate and the other outside of the gate, they fired machine guns and threw grenades at the Japanese troops. Thereupon, our troops were compelled to return fire from inside and outside the gate. Our casualties in this skirmish were as follows: Two special class privates dead; one major, one captain, one sergeant, two special class privates, one first class private, seven second class privates, two civilians, and two press reporters wounded; total casualties, nineteen. In addition to the above, an interpreter accompanying Major SAKURAI died.

In view of the violence and unrepented treachery of the Chinese, we could not abandon hope. Therefore, on the night of July 27, the Commander of the Japanese Army in China withdrew his note of the previous

day, and sent a new note to Sung Che-yuan, as follows:

"Although our army has hitherto forbore the perfidy, with which you failed to fulfil our agreement and has ignored your challenges, we can no longer forbear and ignore. Above all, we cannot forgive your insidious actions at Kwangan-mon Gate, which so seriously insulted us. We hereby declare that we will freely take such actions as we deem suitable." Also, with a view toward avoiding any disaster inside of the Peking city wall, he again recommended the immediate evacuation of all Chinese troops from the area within the wall.

Then, beginning in the early morning of the 28th, the army made troop dispositions necessary to enable it to punish the Chinese Army and issued a decree declaring that the Japanese Army held no hostile feelings toward the people of Hopeh, that it would respect the rights of the Powers, that it had no intention of trying to dominate North China, and that it would maintain the security of foreign residents and their properties.

In view of the above circumstances, on 27, at 1:30 p. m. the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in Tokyo made a statement to the following effect:

"Japan has always been deeply concerned with the peace of North China more than anything else. Unfortunately however, the unqualified anti-Japanese policy of China often menaced peace in this area and finally led to the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

Since then Japan has made every effort to localize the incident and to settle it on the spot with a view in solving the dispute by peaceful means and has demanded of the Hopei-Chahar Government only such moderate and restricted concession as the retreat of the Chinese forces stationed on the left bank of the Yuingting River near the Marco Polo Bridge, necessary securities for the future, punishment of those directly responsible for the incident, apology, etc. The Hopei-Chahar Government, while having accepted our terms on the night of 11 July, has so far shown no sincere effort to comply with them. Meanwhile, on July 17 the Japanese Government invited the attention of the Nanking Government to Japan's desire that no further aggressive actions be taken which might hinder prompt settlement of the incident on the spot. In spite however, of the actual circumstances reviewed above, the Nanking Government, far from complying with our demands, has been steadily strengthening its war preparations, thus rendering the present situation even more precarious. However, Japan is still striving patiently for a peaceful settlement. On July 26 the Chinese unlawfully fired upon a Japanese unit which was at the time busy repairing telegraph wires at Langfang. Again in the evening of the same day, another regrettable incident occurred when a Japanese force, which with the consent of the Hopei Chahar authorities, was entering a gate of Peking to protect the Japanese nationals there, was treacherously fired upon by the Chinese, who had suddenly closed the gate.

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Inasmuch as the above two incidents were armed outrages committed by the Chinese forces upon troops carrying out the proper duties of our Garrison to secure the Peking-Tientsin line of communication and to protect Japanese residents, the Japanese forces were obliged to take such measures of self-defense as were necessary to the discharge of their duties and to the enforcement of the stipulated terms. It is needless to say that the intention of Japan is not to fight with the innocent Chinese people, but to eliminate causes of deplorable incidents of this sort; that Japan has no territorial ambition ; and that she will make unlimited efforts to protect the rights and interests of the other Powers.

Although the present situation is extremely tense, as explained above, Japan, whose mission is the maintenance of peace in East Asia, still retains her earnest desire to arrive at a prompt and peaceful settlement of the dispute, by restricting it to the minimum extent. This desire of course, cannot be realized without the intelligent co-operation of the Chinese authorities.

Thus, on 23 July at dawn the Japanese Garrison commenced attack on the Chinese forces in the vicinity of Peking.

In areas south of Peking the KAWAGISHI, KAWABE and KAWAJIMA Units, advancing from the east, west and south, respectively, with the co-operation of our air corps opened attack at dawn on the 33th Division of China near Nanyuan, at about 3 a. m. the Chinese forces, unable to resist our overwhelming attack both on land and from the air, began

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gradually to retreat to the north. Thereupon a part of the KAWABE Unit was sent to attack the enemy at Nanyuan, while the remaining main force of the unit advanced to the neighborhood of Masung and reached the north west side of Nanyuan at about 11 a. m. They thus succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the enemy, in co-operation with the KAYAJIMA Unit which had by that time advanced to the north-east side of Nanyuan. Mean while, the KAWAGISHI Unit, after crushing the remaining enemy troops, completely occupied Nanyuan at 3 p. m. , dealing a decisive blow to the approximately four battalions of enemy in the neighborhood of Nanyuan. Thus, the Chinese soldiers who were able to escape into the enclosure of Peking numbered scarcely more than one hundred.

In the northern areas of Peiping, the SAKAI Unit dislodged enemy forces from their position at Sha-ho-Chen (20 k. m. north east of Peiping) at 10:30 a. m. and continued its advance towards Siyuan. Though it had much difficulty, since the roads were in bad condition, it arrived in the northern areas of "an-shou-shan by sunset.

The main body of the SUZUKI Unit commenced actions at 11:00 a. m. with an attack on the Chinese forces in Sinho-chin, (9 k. m. north of Peiping), which place it succeeded in capturing at about 3:00 p. m..

Continuing its advance south wards, the unit came by sunset i to position to prepare an attack on the enemy at Yuanningyuan and Siyuan.

At the same time, our aircraft units were ordered to go into action in the face of a violent storm. They bombed Siyuan and Nanyuan at about 5:30 a. m. and 6:20 a. m., respectively, and inflicted great losses on

the enemy. Later these air units co-operated at suitable times with land forces in their attacks.

Though our forces and residents within the walls of Peiping were not exposed to immediate danger, the legation quarter of Chao-minh-siang was completely besieged by several companies of the 29th Army. Besides it was infested with plain clothes soldiers, trying to detect any signs of movement on our part. The telephone wire connecting us with the outside of Peiping was cut off in the morning and we were, consequently completely isolated from the outside.

No changes were to be seen in situation of the enemy around Chansintien. Central Government forces in the Puoting area were judged to be moving northwards, but we were yet unable to receive any reliable information.

In the Tangku area, our boat sent to communicate with our transport-ship in port, was suddenly fired on by Chinese trench mortars, and received about 40 shots while passing off Taku. Our men fired back.

In the Tientsin area, while we were keeping strict watch, after having received information that a part of the Chinese forces were scheduled to make a night raid on Tientsin on the evening of the 23th, several parties of the Peace Preservation Corps attempted an attack on us at midnight, in the Tientsin airfield area. However, our forces guarding the place held them in check till dawn, when with the aid of our bombardment by air, we succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and in

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The SUZUKI Unit advanced into the western areas of Peiping, after driving away the enemy forces near Siyuan, and the KAWABE Unit succeeded completely in the capture of Marco Polo Bridge (Yuanping hsian) by a little after 6:00 p. m.

Thus by driving back enemy forces in the area northwest of Peiping to the right bank of the Yuanqing River by sunset on the 29th, our China Garrison Army had in only two days of operations almost completely swept the district round Peiping clean of the enemy.

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives
Section of the Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto
attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 10 pages and entitled
"Circumstances subsequent to the Langfang Incident, on the "Weekly
Information No. 42" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official
document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 27th day of February, 1947

/S/ HAYASHI Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed
hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place, on this same date.

Witness /S/ SATO Takagoro (seal)

Translation Certificate.

I, Charlie S. Terry, Chief of the Defense Language Branch, hereby
certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate
is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is
as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan
Date _____

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に到着、第一旅は平漢線に依り北上を開始する等撤兵に關する觀察側の誠意は見るべくもなかつた。

加ふるに八寶山附近の陣地は、石友三の保安隊を以て其の守備を交代せしめたが、彼等は依然陣地の補強工事を中止せず、第二百二團は其の後方田村、空村、黃村附近及北平北方地區に陣地を構築する有様で、殊に參謀次長熊斌が二十二日北平に來て、秦德純、馮治安等を激勵してから、彼等の抗日意識は更に強硬となつた模様である。

右の如く支那側は表面約束をしながら、現實に於ては其の實行を怠る模様があるので、二十四日軍は參謀副長と北平に派遣し嚴重督促すると共に、情勢の急變に對處し得るの準備を進めた。

天津北平間の我が軍用電線は、事變發生以來屢々支那側の爲切断せられたのであつたが、二十五日鄭坊驛（天津西北方約七十軒）附近で又もや障礙が起つたので軍は其の旨支那側に通告した後之が修理の爲、通信隊の一部及其の掩護隊として五ノ井部隊を天津より派遣した。該部隊は二十五日午後四時三十分頃鄭坊に到着、同地にあつた支那軍と交渉の上

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陣内に入り、散彈箇所が発見及修理を實施中、午後十一時十分頃、支那軍は突如小銃及輕機關銃射撃を加へ、更に廊坊驛北側三百米の支那兵營からも亦迫撃砲等の射撃を浴せたので、五ノ井部隊は之に應戦し、孤軍奮闘よく敵の攻撃を支へた。

五ノ井部隊の急激に依り、天津駐屯軍は直ちに鐵道部隊主力を同地に急派したが、同隊は午前六時三十分乃至午前七時三十分の間に逐次戦線に加入し、北平居留民保護の爲北上した辰部隊及我が飛行隊の協力の下に午前八時頃支那車を潰走四散せしめ、午前十時五十分頃から先づ安定へ北平南方約三十軒へ向ひ追撃を開始し、又辰部隊は北平方向に列車により追撃を始めた。廊坊の戦場に於て、我が損害は戦死、下士官一兵五、負傷下士官一、兵九、計死傷十四名で交戦した支那軍は第三十八師（師長張自忠）の第二百二十六團である。

前述の如く第三十七師の撤退は二十四日以来何等進捗せざるのみならず、更に第三十八師と日本軍との間に廊坊事件が発生するに至つたので、駐屯軍司令部は宋哲元に對し、二十六日午後三時三十分迄の通告を

手交した。

「昨二十五日夜部隊が於て、通信交通の掩護の爲、派遣せる一部我軍に對する支那の不法射撃の起因し、遂に兩軍の衝突を見るに至りしは遺憾に堪へず。我軍の意を惹起するに至れるは、貴軍が我軍との間に協定せる事項を我軍に對する故意を供き、依然挑戰的態度の緩和を爲さざるに起因す。貴軍に於て依然事態不協大の意思を有するに於ては、先づ速かに蘆溝橋より貴山附近に配置せる第三十七師を明二十七日正午迄に長辛店に後退せしめ、又北平城内にある第三十七師は北平城内より撤退し、西苑にある第三十七師の部隊と共に先づ平漢線以北の地區を経て本月二十八日正午迄に永定河以西の地境に移し、爾後引續きこれら軍隊の保定方面への進退を開始せらるべし。

右實行を見ざるに於ては貴軍に故意なきものと認め、遺憾ながら、我軍は獨自の行動を執るのやむなきに至るべし。此の場合起るべき一切の責任は當然貴軍に於て負はるべきものなり。」

其の後廣部部隊は電台に到り、更に北平城内の日本兵營に入る事にな

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つたので、事前に我が松井特務機関長から北平外城廣安門通過につき交渉し、秦德純市長の應諾を得たので、午後六時頃冀察政府軍事顧問松井少佐が連絡の爲廣安門に赴いたところ、同門警備中の支那軍は城門を閉鎖して居るので、再三支那側に要求し漸く開門を約諾した。然るに現地の支那軍は何等誠意を示さず依然開門しようとしないので、其の後兩者間に種々交渉の結果午後七時三十分頃漸く門を開いたが、我が部隊の三分の二を通過せしめた後突然門を鎖さし我軍を城門の内と外とに分断して置いて不意に手榴弾、機關銃を以て猛射を浴せた爲、我方も已むを得ず門の内外から應戦したのである。此の戦闘で、我軍に戦死上等兵二、負傷少佐一、大尉、軍曹一、上等兵二、一等兵一、二等兵七、軍属二、新聞記者二、計死傷一九外に松井顧問に同行した通譯が一名戦死した。

以上の様な停止するところを知らぬ暴戻さと、絶対に反省を期待し得ぬ不誠意不信を眼のあたりに見ては和平解決は最後の望みを絶たれ、陸屯軍司令官は七月二十七日夜半遂に前日の通告を取消し、更めて宋哲元に對し「協定履行の不誠意と屢次の挑発的行爲とは、最早我軍の隱忍し

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能はざる所であり、就中廣安門に於ける欺瞞行爲は我軍を侮辱する甚だしきものにして、斷じて赦すべからざるものであるから、軍は茲に獨自の行動を執る一ことを通告し、更に北平城内に、戰禍を及ぼさざる爲、即刻支那側が全部の軍隊を城内より撤退することを警告した。

斯くて軍は二十八日早朝より平津地方の支那軍を脅威する爲、所冀の部署をなすと共に、一般民衆に對しても安民の布告を出して、軍は決して河北の民衆を威嚇するものにあらざること、列國の利益を尊重し、其の居留民の生命財産の安全を期するは勿論北支領有の意圖なきことを明らかにした。

内地方面に於ても本事態に鑑み、二十七日午後一時三十分左記要旨の内閣書記官長談が發表せられた。

「北支の安寧は帝國の常に至大の關心を有する所なり。然るに支那側の態度せる排日抗日政策は屢々北支の平和を脅威し遂に支那事件の勃發を見るに至れり。

爾來帝國は東亞平和の爲事件不擴大、現地解決を方針として平和的處

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理に努め、冀察側に對し支那軍の蘆溝橋附近永定河左岸産屯停止將來に關する所要の保障、區區責任者の處罰及辭罪の極めて寛大且局地的なる條件を要求したるに過ぎず、冀察側は七月十一日夜右條件を承認したるも之が實行に誠意を示さずして今日に及べり、一方帝國政府は七月十七日南京政府に對し、あらゆる挑発的言動を即時停止し且現地停戦を妨害せざるを注意を喚起したるも、南京政府は現實の事態を無視し帝國政府の主張を容れず、却て益々威嚇を益へ愈々不安を増大せしむるに至れり然れども帝國は尙隱忍、平和的解決に努力中、支那側は七月二十六日廊坊に於て電線修理に任ずる我が部隊に不法妨害を加へ、更に同日夜居留民保護の爲冀察側の諒解を得て北平城內に入城中途の我が部隊に對し、突如鐵門を閉鎖し不意に急討するの暴舉に出でたり。

右兩事件たるや我が駐屯軍卒然の任務たる北平、天津間の交通線の確保及居留民の保護に對する支那軍の武力妨害にして今や軍は此の任務遂行並に協定事項の履行確保に必要なる自衛行動を採るの已むなきに至れり。固より帝國の期する所は、今次事件の如き不許事發生の根因を排除

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するに在りて善良なる民衆を敵視するものにあらず。又帝國は何等領土的企圖を有せず、且列國の權益保護には最善の努力を惜まざること勿論なり。

東亞の平和確保を使命とする帝國は、事茲に至るも今尙支那側の反省に依り局勢を最小の範圍に限定し、速かに圓滿なる解決を見んことを切望するものなり。」

かくて駐屯軍は二十八日拂曉から北平周邊の支那軍に對し攻撃を開始した。

即ち北平南方に於ては川岸部隊、河邊部隊及宣島部隊は、飛行隊協力の下に早曉から南苑附近の第三十八師に對し、東西兩の三方から攻撃を開始したが、支那軍は我が空陸の猛襲に抗し得ず、午前八時頃から逐次北方に向つて潰走したので、河邊部隊は一部を以て南苑の敵を攻撃せしめ、主力は馬村附近に突進し午前十一時頃南苑西北側地區に達し、時恰も同苑東北地區に進出せる宣島部隊と相俟つて、支那軍の退路を遮斷し川岸部隊は退兵を掃蕩して午後三時完全に南苑を占據し、以て南苑附近

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にあつた歩兵約四大隊の支那軍に激戦の大打撃を與へ、北平城内に進入し得た支那兵は續かに百數十名に過ぎない程度であつた。

北平北方に於ては、酒井部隊は午前十時三十分沙河鎮（北平西北方二十軒）に據れる敵を撃退、西苑に向ひ不良なる道路に備まされつゝ前進夕刻高壽山北方地區に達し、鈴木部隊は午前十一時から主力は清河鎮（北平北方九軒）の支那軍を攻撃、午後三時頃には同地を攻陥して前進、夕刻には團明園及西苑の敵に對し攻撃を準備した。

此の間飛行部隊は猛烈な大雷雨を冒して出動、午前五時三十分頃西苑を、午前六時二十分頃南苑に對して爆撃を加へ敵に多大の損害を與へ、爾後通時各部隊の攻撃に協力した。

北平城内、我軍及民留民は異狀ないが、交民巷の公使館區域は第二十九軍の敵中隊に依り包圍せられ、便衣隊は盛んに出没し、我が動靜の探査に努め、北平城外に通ずる我が有線電話は朝來不通となり、北平城内外の連絡は全く遮断せられた。

長辛店方面の敵情は變化ない。保定方面の中央軍は北上しつゝありと

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判断せらるゝも確報を得るに至らない。

塘沽方面に於ては入港の意送船に運給の爲派遣された我が舟艇が午後三時頃大沽附近を航行中、突如該地の支那軍から約四十發の迫撃砲射撃を受けたので我は之に應射した。

天津方面に於ては二十八日の夕より支那軍の一部が天津を夜襲すると
の情報があつたので警戒中、夜半から天津飛行場方面に於て数個の保安
隊から攻撃を受けたが、飛行場守備の任にあつた我が部隊は之を阻止し
二十九日拂曉に至り飛行場の襲撃と相俟つて多大の打撃を與へて敵を四
散せしめた。尙午前一時頃から軍司令部、大倉長場、停車場、鹽務集積
所等に夜襲を受けたが午前四時半頃退した。襲撃して來たのは第三十
八師の獨立第二十六旅及保安隊の一部であつた。

軍司令部は天津市内の治安を維持し居留民を保護する目的を以て、自
衛上市内に於ける支那軍隊の主要占據地點を襲撃するの已むなきに至れ
る旨を聲明すると共に、午後三時半から空陸相呼應して、北寧津浦兩鐵
路局、保安總隊本部、警備司令部、市政府、大鹽公司其の他の重要砲撃

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を開始し其の目的を達した。

大沽に於ては午前八時十五分我が部隊は再び敵から射撃を受けたので陸海軍協同して直ちに之に應戦十一時四十五分頃敵に多大の損害を與へて戦局を了へた。

北平方面に在りて我軍は敵竹の勢を以て敵隊を急追し、福井部隊は夕刻迄に主力を以て資村に、一部を以て衙門口を占領、鈴木部隊は西苑附近の敵を撃破して北平西側地區に進出し、河邊部隊は午後六時迄完全に善後橋（定平城）を占領した。

斯くて二十九日夕刻迄に北平西北方の敵を永定河石岸に撃退し、遂に支那陸軍は作戦開始から僅か二日にして北平周囲の敵の掃蕩を概ね完了したのである。

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文書ノ出所証ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分祇屬ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル事ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ給貢ヨリ成ル
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昭和二十二年二月二十七日

於 東京

林

總

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同所

立會人 佐藤武五郎